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ABSTRACT

This resource book on Spanish and English names, origins, and meanings gives the teacher background material for developing bilingual classroom activities. Knowledge of one's name is important for developing self-concept in a bilingual-bicultural education program. Section one contains a history and development of surnames. Section two traces the origin and development of Spanish surnames. Section three examines the symbolism and heraldry of coats of arms. Section four provides the origin and meaning of selected common names of families in Denver's west side. Sections five and six give common English names, their Spanish equivalents, and Spanish aids to pronunciation. Sections seven through nine provide learning activities for primary and intermediate grades which include bilingual games and songs. Section ten provides teacher and student resource suggestions. The appendix includes Spanish place names in Colorado and a Colorado map. (DE)

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THE MAGIC OF NAMES - THEIR ORIGIN AND MEANING

A BILINGUAL-BICULTURAL RESOURCE BOOKLET

FOR TEACHERS

Pre-School through Grade Six

DENVER PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Division of Education
Office of Bilingual-Bicultural Education
Al Aguayo, Supervisor

Compiled by Lena L. Archuleta

THE MAGIC OF NAMES - THEIR ORIGIN AND MEANING

Introduction

This resource book on names has been prepared in order to give teachers background material which may be helpful in planning classroom activities and experiences centered around this interesting topic.

The most beautiful sound to any person is the sound of his name. How he feels about it and how he lives with it are important in the development of his self-concept. For this reason, it is suggested that as part of any bilingual-bicultural program, some time be given to talking about and working with names.

This resource booklet includes general information about surnames, which for the most part are of Spanish and English derivation; brief notes on coats of arms and other aspects of heraldry; and meanings and origins of a selected group of names on which resources were easily available. Activities for primary and intermediate grades are suggested. A kit of materials which supplements this written information includes cassette tapes (to assist teachers or to provide directions for center activities), pictures, and maps. The appendix contains a list of Spanish place names in Colorado.

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SURNAMES - THEIR HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

Until about 1100 A.D. most people in Europe had only one name. As the population increased it became awkward to live in a village where perhaps one-third of the men were named John, or Juan, another large group Joseph or Jose, and still another Stephen or Esteban.

So it was that people decided that another or second name was needed. There were several primary sources for these surnames:

- Occupation
- Patronymical (addition of word for son)
- Location (of home, place of historical deed, or memorable event)
- Characteristic

In addition to these, surnames have several other lesser used categories, such as, relative of the family, heavenly phenomena, names derived from animals, trees, and vegetables.

OCCUPATION: The local house builder, food preparer, grain grinder, and suit maker would be named: JOHN CARPENTER, JOHN COOK, JOHN MILLER, AND JOHN TAYLOR. Similarly in Spanish, the barber took the surname of BARBERO, the mayor, ALCADE, the banker, BANQUERO, goat herd, CABRERO, the singer, CANTADOR, the author, ESCRIBANO, the warrior, GUERRERO, etc.

LOCATION: The John who lived over the hill became known as John Overhill, the one who lived near the stream might be named John Brook, etc. Juan who had come from Cordova, Spain, took the name of JUAN CORDOVA. Jose who had taken a trip to Austria became JOSE AUSTRIA. Miguel who lived near a cave became MIGUEL DE LA CUEVA. Pablo who had made a pilgrimage to Rome became PABLO ROMERO.

PATRONYMICAL: Many surnames can be recognized by the termination ---son, such as WILLIAMSON, JACKSON, etc. With Spanish surnames - es, -ez, or -az which meant son were added. Hence we have the common names of ESTEBANEZ, son of Esteban. DIAZ signifies the son of Diego, JUAREZ, son of Juan.

CHARACTERISTICS: An unusually small person might be labeled SMALL, SHORT, LITTLE, or LYTLE. A large man might be named LONGFELLOW, LARGE, LAND, OR LONG. In Spanish we find the names of BLANCO (white), RUBIO (blonde), CORTES (courteous), MORENO (dark), BUENO (good), DLEGADO (thin), HERMOSILLO (beautiful), and BRAVO (ill tempered).

HEAVENLY PHENOMENA: Some common names derived from heavenly bodies are LUNA (moon), SOL (sun), LUCERO (star)

RELATIVES OF THE FAMILY: NIETO (grandson), PRIMO (cousin), also English name COUSINS is applicable to this category.

NAMES DERIVED FROM ANIMALS, TREES, AND VEGETABLES: BORREGO (sheep), VACA (cow), LOBATO (lobo, wolf), MANZANARES (apple trees), ROBLE (oak), PINO (pine tree), TRIGO (wheat), etc.

Spanish Names in the United States

The Spanish language left an imprint on the Southwest as well as Mexico and Latin America.

- The names of three states in the region are Spanish in origin:

  COLORADO
  CALIFORNIA
  NEVADA

- Scores of rivers and mountains and hundreds of towns and cities have Spanish names. Many bear the name of the patron saint dear to the Spanish pioneers and conquistatores. (2000 cities)

- In Colorado alone, there are at least 100 cities with Spanish names, many rivers and streams, and some mountain peaks.

- In Denver there are numerous streets bearing Spanish names.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT SPANISH NAMES

Most Spanish names came to this country from Spain with the colonists and early pioneers. Most of the Indians of Mexico as with other conquered people took the names of their conquerors. Thus the Spanish names survived over the Indian names as did the language. There are people of Hispanic heritage who have names of Portuguese, French, as well as Italian derivation. A goodly number of people have names which are Irish or German but are of Hispanic heritage.

Given Names *

Some names have the same spelling but different pronunciations in English and Spanish: DAVID.

Some names are common to many languages and may be translated from one to the other: JOHN - JUAN.

Some English and Spanish names are untranslatable, such as new names of recent years, or nicknames; KIM, PEPE, CHUCHO.

Some names are Spanish in origin and need no translation: GUADALUPE, TRINIDAD.

In many Spanish-speaking countries, boys and girls are named after their patron or another saint. For example a boy born on September 19 might be named Rodrigo; a girl born on the fourth of September might be named Rosalia. Thus the child's birthday is the same as his saint's day. Sometimes this is not the case however, and he may have both a birthday and a saint's day.

María was a very common name for girls, especially in very religious homes and communities. Sometimes it was contracted with other words to form a new name, such as Marinez (María and Inez), Mariflor (Maria and Flor), or Marisol (María and sol). At one time many boys were given the name of Jesús.

The use of diminutives or pet forms of names is common in Spanish-speaking areas. For example, Francisco is often called Paco by his family and friends; José may be affectionately called Pepe or Josecito; and Isabela may be called Chela; Francisca becomes Panchita.

The Use of More than one Surname in Spanish **

The custom of using two surnames connected by y or by a hyphen is characteristically Hispanic. The first name is always the father's surname, and the second the mother's. Thus José, the son of Fernando Gonzales and Josepha Martinez de Gonzales would be called: JOSÉ GONZALES Y MARTÍNEZ

Today, it is the father's name that descends to the children in modern Hispanic families. When a woman marries, she adds her husband's family name to hers, preceding it with de. LENA LOVATO DE ARCHULETA - PATRICIA BACA DE MCNICHOLAS.

* Adapted from Denver Public Schools telecasts on Hispanic Culture.
** Adapted from Elsdon C. Smith, Treasury of Name Lore. New York: Harper and Row, 1967.

YOUR NAME AND YOUR COAT OF ARMS*

In the Middle Ages, during the days of chivalry and knighthood when knights went about fighting, it was found that men in armor, with helmets covering the faces, had to have more than surnames to be recognized as friend or foe. The knights, therefore, painted patterns of various designs on their shields, and also wove them in cloth coats (that is the origin of the coat of arms).

In order to prevent another knight from using his colors and design, knights began to record the description, and to claim exclusive right to its usage. This right extended to all members of the family, and was passed on from father to son.

As a consequence, a coat of arms became a source of family pride, and a preserver of one's heritage. And nowhere in the world is there greater pride of family and background than among the Spanish and the descendents of the Spanish in America.

HERALDIC COLORS

RED: Represents fire. In military application it signifies fortitude.

GOLD: Represents the most excellent metal and exceeds all others in value, purity, and fineness; the bearer surpassing all others in valor.

BLUE: The color of the sky, signifying loyalty, fidelity, and truth.

SILVER: This metal represents nobility, peace, and serenity.

GREEN: Nature is green and flourishing. The color green has become symbolic of youth, strength, and freshness.

PURPLE: The tincture of kings and royalty, representing justice and majesty.

WHITE: A white field with black spots representing the estate fur. This is a regal fur, and indicates valor, justice, and leadership.

BLACK: The fur from the sable associated with night and repentance.

* *Data from Your Name and Your Coat of Arms - Priceless Gifts from History, Nancy F. Halbert.*

TRADITIONAL MEANINGS OF HERALDIC FIGURES *

LION:	Because of his heroic qualities, the lion is called the "King of Beasts", and is used as an emblem of strength, courage, and generosity as well as power and royalty. His noble posture in a coat of arms is to be erect in rampant position.
UNICORN:	This animal is prized and esteemed for his virtue as well as strength. His haughty spirit and willingness to die rather than be subjugated, make the unicorn a popular charge in heraldry.
BOAR:	A champion among wild beasts, he encounters enemies with noble courage, thus symbolizing the traits of bravery and perseverance.
WYVERN or DRAGON:	The most valiant of horned creatures with a keen sense of sight which affords him the ability to guard riches and treasures.
EAGLE:	This is the most common of feathered charges. The black eagle is said to be the bravest, and an emblem of magnanimity and fortitude of mind. Used by the Romans and now the Teutons because of its strength and color visibility.
HAWK or FALCON:	Frequently found in the arms of nobility, and often considered more excellent in armor than four footed beasts because he utilizes earth, sea, and air.
MARLET:	A bird without legs, signifying that it cannot leave the ground, and so makes its nest in the rocks and castles from which it can easily take flight.
GRIFFIN:	A principal charge signifying valor, vigilance, and perseverance.
FISH and MARINE:	Suitable marks for military families to indicate prowess and fortitude. Since fish never sleep, and swim upstream against currents, they are symbolic of the forces of industry and science.

* *La Luz Magazine, 1973.*

ORIGIN AND MEANING OF SELECTED COMMON NAMES OF FAMILIES IN DENVER'S WEST SIDE *

All family names are not included for obvious reasons: lack of information on some common names and limited space that could be devoted to a listing of this kind. This section is included principally for teacher reference. Cassettes in companion kit will provide material for pupil use. Care should be taken that children do not equate the amount of information or the lack of information about their family names as having any bearing on the dignity or derivation of their surname. The information is included here because it will help pupils understand how last names were formed, why people took a certain name as their own, and, in the case of Spanish names with which some may not be familiar, how to pronounce them.

If names are not included in which children are particularly interested, check with the librarian who may be able to secure books of family names or utilize the resources of the branch library or main library for additional information.

ABEYTA (Sp.), A-bey-ta - dweller near the hard wood or pine tree.

AGUILAR OR AGUILERA (Sp.), A-gui-lar, A-gui-le-ra - one who came form Aguilas. Surname originated in Cordoba, Toledo, and Portugal. The Spanish spelling is a modification of the proper name "Achilles" (Ger.) which means sharp sighted.

AGUIRRE (Sp.), A-gui-rre - dweller on a high place; one who came from Aguirre (high place), in Spain; or one who has been appointed to a high position.

ALMAGUER OR ALMAQUER (Sp.), Al-ma-quer - dweller on reddish-colored ground; one with red hair or a ruddy complexion.

ALVARADO OR ALVARA (Sp.), Al-va-ra-do, Ál-va-ra - dweller near a white hill, or on dry terrain; one who came from Albarado (whitened place), in Spain. The name is originally the German word "alvar" meaning a friend.

ANAYA (Fr.), A-na-ya - descendant of a friar or brother, a member of a men's religious order preparing for holy orders.

ARAGON (Sp.), A-ra-gon - dweller on, or near, the arable land. The name implies one who is of or from the province of Aragon, but the meaning of the name is unknown, according to most authorities.

ARRELLANO (Sp.), A-re-lla-no - one who came from Arellano (sieve), in Pomplona, Spain. The name may be derived from the Spanish word "arelar" meaning a sieve to sift corn.

AYALA (Sp.), A-ya-la - one who came from Ayala, in Spain. The surname is adapted from that of the valley, in Aragón, but the etymology is unknown.

*Sources:

The Romance of Spanish Surnames, Charles R. Madwell, Jr.
La Luz magazine
New Dictionary of American Family Names, Elsdon Smith

BACA OR Cde VACA (Sp., It., Cz-Sl., Pol.) Ba-ca, Ca-be-za de Va-ca - descendant of Baca, a pet form of Iabaca, a variant of Giacomo Italian form of Jacob; sweller at the sign of the cow.

BABCOCK (Sp.) Bab-cock - The son of Babb or Bab.

BARELA (Sp.) Ba-re-la - The surname Barela appears to be occupational in origin, and is believed to be associated with the Spaniard's meaning, "one who made casks or barrels.

BASS (Eng.) The short or fat person; descendant of Bass (short).

BEESON (Eng.) The son of Bee (nickname from the bee); one who came from Beeston (homestead where reed or rush grew), the name of several places in England.

BENAVIDES OR BENAVIDEZ (Sp.) Be-na-vi-dez - one who came from Benavides (son of Abidis), in Spain.

BOOGS (Eng.) - dweller at, or near, a bog or marsh; the son of Boge or Boga (bow).

BOYER (Eng.) - one who made and sold bows; one who took care of, or drove, cattle.

BUSTOS (Sp.) Bus-tos - Surname found in Asturias and Galicia, Spain. Derived from the Latin word "bustom", a tomb.

CAMACHO (Sp.), Ca-ma-cho - one who came from Camacho in Granada; one who had a hunchback or was otherwise crippled.

CÁRDENAS (Sp.,lith.), Cár-de-nas - the dark-complexioned or bluish man; one who came from Cárdenas, in Spain; descendant of Kardas (sword).

CARLIN (Ir.,Fr.), descendant of Caireallan; descendant of little Carl (man).

CASADOS OR CASADA (Sp.), Ca-sa-dos, Ca-sa-da - Surname found to be very prominent in Catalonia. Equivalent to the surnames Casador and Cassador. The meaning is imposition, married.

CASTANEDA (Sp.), Cas-ta-ne-da - one who came from Castaneda (chestnut trees), the name of several places in Spain. Ancient surname originating in the valley of Castaneda. The name is derived from the Latin word "castanetum" meaning a grove of chestnut trees.

CHACON (Sp.), Cha-cón - from Chaconne, dance of Spanish or Moorish origin.

CLARK (Eng.), - a clergyman, scholar, scribe, or recorder (British pronunciation of clerk.)

C EZ OR CHAVES (Sp.), Chá-vez, Chá-ves - Descendant of Jaime, a Spanish form of Jacobus; or of Isabel, a Spanish male name.

CISNEROS OR SISNEROS (Sp.), Cis-ner-os - The surname Cisneros appears to be occupational in origin, and is believed to be associated with the Spaniard's meaning,"one who kept or sold swans."

CONNALLY (Ir.), - grandson of Conghal or Conghalach (valorous), the name of seven Irish saints.

COOK (Eng.), - one who prepared food.

CORDOVA OR CORDOBA (Sp.), Cor-do-va - one who came from the city or province of Bórdoba in Spain.

CORNISH (Eng.), - one who came from Cornwall (the Welsh in Cornavia), a country in England.

CORREA (Sp.), Co-rre-a - one who came from Correa (belt of leather), in Spain. Surname found in Galicia. Derived from the Latin word "cerrigia" meaning a leather jacket or leather garment.

COX (Eng.), - sweller at the sign of the cock, a common signboard; dweller near a small hill or clump of trees.

CRESPIN (Sp.), Cres-pín - Popular surname of unlimited geographic distribution, originating as a Roman cognomen. Derived from the Latin word "crespus" meaning angry, vexed, obscure.

CRUZ (Sp.,Port.), Cruz - The origin is very ancient, and a form of the word is found in nearly every known language. The name applies to the ancient devotional symbol, the cross, and is derived from the Latin word "crux".

DANIELS (Wel.,Eng.,Sw.), - the son of Daniel (judged of God).

DE LEON (Sp.), De Le-on - one who came from Leon (lion), a region and ancient kingdom in Spain; descendant of Leon (lion).

DEAN (Eng.), dweller at the valley orkwoodland pasture; one who was the head of a body of canons of a cathedral church.

DELGADO (Sp.), Del-ga-do - the thin man; very popular surname originating in the mountains of Santander. Derived from the Latin word "delicatus" which means light, tenuous, delicate.

DOMINGUEZ OR DOMINGUIZ (Sp.), Do-min-guez - the son of Domingo, Spanish form of Dominick (the Lord's day, Sunday)

DORRANCE (Eng.), - variant of Durrand, Durrand, Durrant, Durrance. Descendant of Durand (lasting).

DURAN (Eng.), Du-ran - descendant of Durand (lasting). Derived from the name of the village of Duran near Siguenza. This town is noted for a particular kind of cloth known as durando.

EDWARDS (Wel.), - the son of Edward (rich guardian).

ENCINIAS (Sp.) En-ci-nias - The name was originally of the form "de la Encina" and is derived from the Latin word "ilicinus" which means an evergreen oak, or live oak tree.

ESCOBEDO (Sp.), Es-co-be-do - one who came from Escobedo (place where broom is sold), in Spain. Derived from the Latin word "excoba", a place where the broom plant grows.

ESPINOSA OR ESPINOZA (Sp.), Es-pi-no-sa - one who came from Espinosa (thorny thicket), in Spain. dweller at, or near, a thorny thicket.

ESPOSITO (It.), Es-po-si-to - Descendant of Esposito (esposed), a name sometimes given to a foundling.

ESQUIBEL OR ESQUIVEL (Sp.) Es-qui-bel - one who came from Esquivel (grassy place; hideout), in Spain.

ESTRADA (Sp.), Es-tra-da - one who came from Estrada (paved road), in Spain; dweller near a paved road.

FERNANDEZ OR FERNANDES OR FERNANDO (Sp.,Port.), Fer-nan-dez - son of Fernando (journey, venture). This surname is the second in popular use throughout Spain. Fernandez is a patronomic derived from Fernando. All are derived from the German name "Firthunanda" brought into Spain by the Visigoths.

FLORES OR FLOREZ (Sp.), Flo-res - dweller near where flowers grew. The name means flower, bloom flora.

FRANCO (Sp.,Port.,It.), Fran-co - one who came from Franco (free), in Spain; descendant of Franco Spanish and Italian form of Frank (free). The word is originally the German word "Frank" or "Franklin" and comes into Spain via France. The literal meaning is liberal, free, generous.

FUENTES (Sp.), Fuen-tes - one who came from Fuentes or Fuente (fountain; spring), the name of many places in Spain; dweller near a spring. The name is derived from the Latin word "fons" or "fontis" and means a fountain, jet, or spray of water, but it also implies any place where running or spouting water can be found.

GALINDO OR GALINDEZ (Sp.), Ga-lin-do - descendant of Galindo, a form of Garin (spear, friend); one who came from Galindo (place of chickens), in Spain. The name is derived from the Latin word "gallina" which means a hen, fowl, or female chicken.

GALLEGOS OR GALLEGO (Sp.), Ga-lle-gos - one who came from Gallego or Gallegos (Galicia, an ancient Spanish kingdom), the names of places in Spain. Popular and common surname found in nearly all parts of northern Spain.

GARCIA (Sp.,Port.), Gar-ci-a - descendant of Garcia, Spanish form of Gerald (spear, firm); one who came from Garcia, in Spain. It is one of the most popular names.

GARZA (Sp.), Gar-za - dweller at the sign of the heron or dove. Garza also has the general meaning of bird.

GOMEZ (Sp.), Gó-mez - the son of Gomo, a pet form of Gomesano (man, Path). It is one of the ten most common surnames found in Spain and the Spanish-speaking countries. The meaning of the name is unknown.

GONZALES OR GONZALEZ (Sp.), Gon-za-les - the son of Gonzalo (battle, elf). Gonzales was a twelfth century Spanish saint. "One who made or sold metals; a smith", and "son of Gunidsaly (battle;elf)". One of the ten most common Spanish names.

GRAY (Eng.,Fr.), the gray-haired man; one who came from Gray (Gradus' estate), in France.

GREGORY (Eng.,Scot.), - descendant of Gregory (watchful).

GRIEGO (Sp.), Grie-go - Spanish word for Greek.

HAMAKER OR HAMACHER (Ger.), one who made harness, especially neck harness for draft horses.

HARO Ha-ro - The appellation is possibly derived from the German word "hari" meaning in Spanish "ejercitar", meaning to exercise.

HERMOSILLO (Sp.), Her-mo-si-llo - The appellation is derived from the word "hermoso". The name means little beauty, or small beauty.

HERNANDEZ (Sp.), Her-nan-dez - Son of Hernando (journey, venture); ancient and common patronomic meaning son of Hernando.

HERRERA OR HERRERO (Sp.), He-rre-ra - the worker in iron, a smith. Very popular surname originating in Asturias. It is derived from the Latin word "ferrarius" meaning made from iron.

HIDALGO (Sp.), Hi-dal-go - one of noble descent, a lord; the name means noble, exalted, excellent.

HINOJOSA (Sp.), Hi-no-jo-sa - one who came from Hinojosa (fennel grove), in Spain.

HOLLAND (Eng.,Scot.,Ger.,Nor.), - dweller on the low land; one who came from Holland (land on a projecting ridge of land), the name of several places in England and in Scotland; one who came from the Netherlands; dweller on the rounded hill farm.

HOWELL (Eng.,Wel.), - descendant of Howell (eminent); descendant of little How, a variant of Hugh (spirit; mind).

HURTADO (Sp.), Hur-ta-do - one who was kidnapped and escaped; robber; Hurtado is a very old and honorable name in Spain.

IBARRA (Sp.), I-ba-rra - one who came from Ibarra (sand bank), in Spain.

IGLESIAS OR IGLESIA (Sp.), I-gle-sias - dweller near a church; one who came from Iglesias (church), in Spain.

IGNACIO (Sp.), Ig-na-cio - descendant of Ignacio, Spanish form of Ignatius (fiery).

ISLAS OR ISLES (Eng.), Is-las - dweller on an island.

JACQUEZ OR JACQUES (Fr.), Jac-quez - descendant of Jacques, French form of Jacob.

JAMES (Wel.,Eng.), - descendant of James, Old French form of Jacob.

JARAMILLO (Sp.), Ja-ra-mi-llo - one who came from Jaramillo (place where orach grew), in Spain.

JIMENEZ OR JIMINEZ (Sp.), Ji-me-nez - descendant of the house or family Jimene of Simon (gracious hearing; hearkening; snubnosed).

JOHNS (Wel., Eng., Ger.), - descendant of John (gracious gift of Jehovah), a short form of Johannes.

JOHNSON (Eng.,Dan.,Nor.,Sw.), - the son of John (gracious gift of Jehovah).

JUAREZ OR JUARES OR SUAREZ (Sp.), Juá-rez - The name is a modification of the German word "suero" or "sug-hariwhey", meaning blood, race, or family, particulary as belonging to the notility.

KROUT (Ger.), - variant of Kraut or Krauth; one who raised and sold vegetables.

LARA (Sp.), La-ra - one who came from Lara (fernery; pagan household god), in Spain.

LAWSON (Eng.), - the son of Law, a pet form of Lawrence (laurel, symbol of victory.)

LEAL (Port.), Le-al - the loyal man.

LIND (Eng.,Sw.,Est.), - dweller by the lime tree; linden-tree; dweller at the sign of the bird.

LOPEZ OR LOPAZ (Sp.), Ló-pez - the son of Lope or Lupe (wolf). Fifth most popular name in Spanish-speaking countries.

LOVATO OR LOBATO (Sp.), Lo-va-to - the surname Lovato appears to be characteristic in origin, and is believed to be associated with the Italian's meaning, "one who was like a wolf."

LOZADO OR LOSADA (Sp.), Lo-za-do - The name is derived from the phrase "en lozar" meaning a pavement made from flagstones.

LUCERO (Sp.), Lu-ce-ro - descendant of Lucero (light; star; the morning star). Lucero is a name of the planet Venus.

McBRIDE (Ir.), - the son of the servant of St. Brigid.

MADRID (Sp.), Ma-drid - one who came from Madrid (town; small wood), the capital of Spain.

MANZANARES (Sp.), Man-za-na-res - those who lived by an apple orchard.

MARQUEZ (Sp.), Már-quez - the son of Marcos, Spanish form of Mark (belonging to the god Mars).

MARTÍNEZ (Sp.), Mar-tí-nez - the son of Martin (belonging to Mars, the god of war). Fourth most common Spanish name.

MEDINA (Sp.), Me-di-na - dweller at, or near, the market; one who had returned from Medina (market), the holy city of Islam, in Arabia. Arab word for city is Medina.

MILTON OR MILTENBERGER (Eng.), - one who came from Milton (middle homestead; mill homestead), the name of many places in England. Berger (Fr.,Ger.) One who took care of a flock, a shepherd; dweller on, or near, a mountain.

MONDRAGON (Fr.), Mon-dra-gón - The surname Mondragon appears to be characteristic in origin, and is believed to be associated with the French, meaning "one who was fierce and cruel."

MONTAÑO (Sp.), Mon-ta-ño - dweller in the mountains, or in a hilly district.

MONTOYA (Sp.), Mon-to-ya - one who came from Montoya (horse pasture; mountain fort), in Spain; dweller on the hilly land. The name may be connected with the biblical term "montiya", which is the Spanish meaning having gracious quality.

MORENO (Sp.,It.,Heb.), Mo-re-no - The dark complexioned man; descendant of Moreno (black); a Hebrew title--Master. Popular surname well known in France, and brought into Spain by the Roman.

MUÑOZ OR MUÑIZ (Sp.), Mu-ñoz - the son of Muno (hill), or of Nuno (nirth).

NAVARRO OR NAVARRA (Sp.It.), Na-va-rro - One who came from Navarre (plain among hills), an ancient kingdom in Spain.

NIETO (Sp.), Nie-to - The name is derived from the Latin word "neptus" or "nepes" meaning grandchild, nephew, niece, or other offspring.

NIXON (Eng.), - the son of Nick, a pet form of Nicholas (peoples Victory.)

OLIVAS OR OLIVA (Sp.It.) O-li-vas - one who grew and sold olives; descendant of Olivo (olive); one with an olive complexion.

ORTEGA OR ORTEGO OR ORTEGON (Sp.), Or-te-ga - dweller at the sign of the hazel grouse; one with the characteristics of a grouse.

ORTIZ (Sp.), Or-tiz - the son of Ordono (the fortunate or rich).

PACHECO (Port.,Sp.), Pa-che-co - dweller in, or near, a country palace. Ancient surname originating as a Roman cognomen, then passing into Portugal, where this spelling originated.

PADILLA OR PADELLA (Sp.,It.), Pa-di-lla - one who came from Padilla (frying pan), in Spain; dweller at the sign of the frying pan; one who prepared food, a cook.

PATTERSON (Scot.,Eng.), - the son of Patrick (noble or patrician).

PAZ (Sp.), - one who came from Paz (peace), in Spain.

PEÑA (Sp.), Pe-ña - one who came from Peña (large rock), the name of several places in Spain; dweller near a large stone.

PEREZ (Sp.), Pé-rez - the son of Pero, a pet form of Pedro, Spanish form of Peter (a rock).

PICKETT (Eng.), - descendant of little Pic, or Picot (pike).

PIÑEDA (Sp.,It.), Pi-ñe-da - one who came from Piñeda (place of pine trees), the name of several places in Spain and Italy; dweller near a pine tree.

PROUT (Eng.), - the proud man.

QUINONES OR QUINONEZ (Sp.), Qui-no-nes - one who came from Quinones (allotted portions of land), in Spain; one who farmed land on shares.

QUINTANA OR QUINTANO (Sp.), Quin-ta-na - one who came from Quintana (country house), in Spain; dweller in a country mansion; one who came from Quinta (village), in Spain.

RAMIREZ (Sp.), Ra-mí-rez - the son of Ramon (wise protector). The name is derived from the surname Ramiro, which is in turn derived from the German name Ranamers, or Renetmers, meaning famous.

REESE (Wel.), - the son of Rhys (ardor, a rush).

RENDON (Sp.), Ren-dón - dweller at the border or boundary line.

RIBERA OR RIVERA (Sp.), Ri-ve-ra - The name is derived from the Latin word "riparia" meaning the bank or shore of a river.

RILEY (Ir.), - grandson of Raghallach (sportsman).

ROBLES (Sp.), Rob-les - one who came from Robles (oak tree grove), in Spain.

RODRIGUEZ (Sp.,Port.), Ro-dri-guez - the son of Rodrigo, Spanish and Portuguese form of Roderick (fame, rule); seventh most popular name in Spanish-speaking countries.

ROMERO (Sp.), Ro-me-ro - one who has visited a shrine, a pilgrim; "one who made a trip to a shrine in Rome."

SALAS (Sp.), Sa-las - one who came from Salas (dwelling places; halls), in Spain. The name is derived from the German word "sal" meaning a large habitable room or hall.

SALAZAR (Sp.), Sa-la-zar - one who came from Salazar, in Spain; dweller in, or near, the house or palace; dweller near the place sacred to St. Lazar.

SALINAS (Sp.), Sa-lin-as - worker in a salt mine; one who came from Salinas in Spain.

SANCHEZ (Sp.), Sán-chez - the son of Sancho (saintly, holy); eighth most popular name in Spanish-speaking countries.

SANDOVAL (Sp.), San-do-val - one who came from Sandoval in Spain.

SANTISTIVAN OR SANTESTABAN (Sp.), San-tis-te-van - the surname is most probably in honor of the early Christian martyr, Saint Steven.

SERNA (Sp.), Ser-na - one who came from Serna (cultivated field), the name of several places in Spain; dweller in a cultivated field.

SHARP (Eng.), - an acute, keen-witted or quick person.

SHREWSBURRY (Eng.), - one who came from Shrewsbury (Scrobb's fort), in Shropshire.

SIERRA (Sp.), Sie-rra - dweller among saw-shaped mountains; one who came from Sierra (saw-toothed mountain).

SMITH (Eng.,Scot.,Ir.), - the worker in metals.

SOLANO OR SOLANA (Sp.), So-la-no - Surname found in Santander. Found as the name of several villages located near Badajoz, Plasencia, Ciudad Real, Avila, Spain.

TAPIA (Sp.), Ta-pia - Surname found in Asrurias, Spain. The appellation is derived from the word "toppa" meaning a wall made from mud.

TORRES (Sp.,Port.), To-rres - dweller at, or near, a tower or spire; one who came from Torres the name of many places in Spain and Portugal.

TREVINO (Sp.), Tre-vi-no - dweller near a boundary stone touching three districts.

TRUJILLO (Sp.), Tru-ji-llo - one who came from Trujillo (citadel of Julian), in Spain.

URIBE (Sp.), Uri-be - one who came from Uribe (town or city), in Spain.

VALDEZ OR VALDES (Sp.), Val-dez - one who came from Valdez (tableland), in Spain; the son of Baldo, a shortened form of Baldomero (prince, fame).

VALLEJOS (Sp.), Va-lle-jos - one who came from Vallejo (small valley), in Spain.

VASQUES OR BASQUEZ (Sp.), Vás-quez - Popular and common surname found principally in the Basque provinces. The name is derived from the words "vasco", "velasco", or "belasco", meaning of from the Basque provinces.

VIGIL (Sp.), Vi-gil - descendant of Bigil (watchful); one born on the feast of the nativity.

VILLAREAL (Sp.), Vi-lla-re-al - one who came from Villareal (the royal estate) the name of several places in Spain. The name therefore implies a village where crude gold or silver are found.

VILLEGOS (Sp.), Vi-lle-gos - one who comes from a village where manufacturing is done.

VINE (Eng.), - dweller at a vine; or in, or near, a vineyard.

WATERMAN (Eng.), - one who operated a boat, especially a ferryman; the servant of Wat or Walter (rule, folk or army).

YANEZ (Sp.), Yá-nez - Surname found in the Basque provinces. Son of Yan or John.

YOUNG (Eng.,Ger.), - one younger than another with whom he was associated; or or two bearing the same Christian name; the younger son.

ZAMORA OR SAMORA (Sp.), Za-mo-ra - the surname implies one who is of or from the city, village. or province of that name.

COMMON GIVEN NAMES AND THEIR SPANISH EQUIVALENTS

English	Spanish
Adolph	Adolfo
Agnes	Inés
Alfred	Alfredo
Alice	Alicia
Ann	Ana
Anthony	Antonio
Arnold	Arnaldo
Arthur	Arturo
Beatrice	Beatriz
Benjamin	Benjamín
Bernard	Bernardo
Bertha	Berta
Bridget	Brígida
Caesar	César
Caroline	Carolina
Cassandra	Casandra
Catharine	Catalina
Cecil	Cecilio
Cecile	Cecilia
Charles	Carlos
Charlotte	Carlota
Christine	Cristina
Christopher	Cristóbal
Claude	Claudio
Claudia	Claudia
Claudine	Claudina
Conrad	Conrado
Constance	Constanza
Daisy	Margarita
Dennis	Dionisio
Dominic	Domingo
Dorothy	Dorotea
Edith	Edita
Edmund	Edmundo
Edward	Eduardo
Eleanor	Leonor
Eliza	Elisa
Elizabeth	Isabel
Elsa	Alicia
Emma	Ema
Emily	Emilia
Ernest	Ernesto
Ernestine	Ernestina
Esther	Ester
Eugene	Eugenio
Evangeline	Evangelina
Eve	Eva
Felicia	Felisa
Ferdinand	Fernando
Florence	Florencio
Frances	Francisca
Francis	Francisco
Frederick	Federico
Gabrielle	Gabriela
George	Jorge
Geraldine	Gerarda
Gertrude	Gertrudis
Gilbert	Gilberto
Grace	Engracia
Gregory	Gregorio
Guy	Guido
Gwendolyn	Genoveva
Hannah	Ana
Harold	Haraldo
Helen	Elena
Héloïse	Eloísa
Henrietta	Enriqueta
Henry	Enrique
Herbert	Heriberto
Herman	Arminio
Horace	Horacio
Hubert	Huberto
Hugh	Hugo
Inez	Inés
Isabella	Isabel
Isidore	Isidro
James	Jaime
Jane	Juana
Joan	Juana
John	Juan
Jonathan	Jonatán
Joseph	José
Josephine	Josefina
Judith	Judit
Julia	Julia
Juliet	Julia
Katharine	Catherine

English	Spanish
Lawrence	Lorenzo
Leo	León
Louis	Luis
Louisa	Luisa
Lucy	Lucía
Luther	Lutero
Magdalen	Magdalena
Margaret	Margarita
Marion	Mariano
Mark	Marco
Martha	Marta
Mary	María
Matilda	Matilde
Matthew	Matio
Maurice	Mauricio
Michael	Miguel
Millicent	Melisenda
Miriam	María
Nathan	Natán
Nicholas	Nicolás
Oliver	Oliverio
Patrick	Patricio
Paul	Pablo
Paulina	Paula
Peter	Pedro
Philip	Felipe
Rachel	Raquel
Ralph	Rodolfo
Raphael	Rafael
Raymond	Ramon
Rebecca	Rebeca
René	Renato
Reuben	Rubén
Richard	Ricardo
Robert	Roberto
Roderick	Rodrigo
Rodolphus	Rodolfo
Roger	Rogerio
Roland	Rolando
Ronald	Renaldo
Rosalie	Rosalía
Rose	Rosa
Rudolph	Rodolfo
Rupert	Ruperto
Sampson	Sansón
Silvester	Silvestre
Sophia	Sofía
Stephen	Esteban
Terence	Terencio
Theresa	Teresa
Timothy	Timoteo
Vincent	Vicente
Viola	Violante
Virgil	Virgilio
Vivian	Bibiana
Walter	Gutierre
William	Guillermo
Winifred	Genoveva
Xavier	Javier
Zachary	Zacarías

SPANISH AIDS TO PRONUNCIATION

Spanish as a language is almost completely phonetic. Basically, there are only five vowel sounds (a, e, i, o, u) and about twelve compound vowels (i.e. diphthongs) as compared to the larger number of vowels and diphthongs used in English.

As a general rule, Spanish vowels always have the same sound in any word. As a matter of fact, there are slight variations in the pronunciation of vowels, depending on the word in which they occur. However, these variations are so slight that they cannot be compared to the different pronunciation of English vowels.

1. Vowel Sounds:

   a -- as in father -- sala, papá
   e -- as in bet -- este, el, papel
   i -- as in winter -- silla, sí
   o -- as in over -- ocho, uno
   u -- as in spoon -- una, un

2. Consonants:

   Most Spanish consonant sounds are similar to the English sounds; b and v are pronounced alike in Spanish, with lips lightly together --vamos, bebo.

   c -- (before e or i)--like s--cesto, cereal, cocina
   c -- (before a, o, or u)--like k in color--calor, cara

   d -- pronounced softer in Spanish--like th in this-- donde, dos, doce.

   g -- (before e or i)--like h--general, gente
   g -- in any other combination --like g in good--gato, guapo, gasto

   j -- (like h in Ha!)--Juan, julio, jueves

   k -- (Used in Spanish only in words of foreign origin)

   l -- (like l in love)--lápiz, loma, lunes

   ll-- (like y in young--amarillo (ah-mah-re-yo)

   n -- (like n in north)--naranja, nada (nah-tha)

   ñ -- (like ny in canyon)--señor (seh-nyor)

   q -- (always followed by u)--queso (ké-so), que (keh)

   r -- trilled when initial in word and after l, n, or s--rosa, honrado; otherwise made with a single flip of the tongue as in the British pronunciation of "very".

   rr-- always trilled--corre, perro. The r and rr are characteristic Spanish sounds and require practice. The sound is made on the tongue point.

x--(like h in Ha!--exception to rules) Mexico
x--(like s) extremo, extranjero
x--(between vowels)--as in English--éxito, examen
y--(like Spanish i)--voy, y, soy
z--(like s)--zapotos, cabeza, López

*Important: The consonant h is always silent in Spanish, as in hablo, hoy, hora.

3. Stressing of Syllables:

(a) All words having a written accent stress the syllable thus accented--papa, Jose.
(b) All words ending in a vowel, or n or s, stress the next to the last syllable as--nino, hombre, lunes.
(c) All words ending in a consonant, except n or s, stress the last syllable of the word, as in mujer, azul, usted.
(d) Words not stressed according to the last two rules given above have a written accent over the syllable to be stressed.

4. Diphthongs are pronounced as one sound:

ai--sound of "I"	aire, hay
ei--as in bait	rey, veinte, seis (sayees)
oj--as in boy	hoy, oiga, estoy, voy
ue--as in web	puerta, nueve, jue
ua--as in watt	cuarto (Kwa'tro), cuando, guapo
ie--as in yet	siete, diez, nieve
io--as in yore	adiós, vio
iu--as in you	ciudad, viuda
au--as in out	aunque
eu--eh-oo	Europa
ia--as in Yacht	hacia
uo--as in woe	antiguo
ui--as in we	cuidado

ACTIVITIES

Teacher Preparations:

1. Gather books and other materials on the general theme from your school library and other sources. Often a committee of pupils can participate in the search for additional materials. This activity will help stimulate thought and interest and will help determine classroom activities.
2. Become familiar with this resource booklet as well as the kit which supplements this material. Utilize cassette tapes in centers or as desired. Prepare additional tapes needed.
3. Read the background information provided herein and explore other sources pertaining to this theme.
4. Determine objectives for the study of this theme.
5. Together with the class and other teachers with whom you work, determine the activities you will have at each grade level.
6. Prepare materials needed, gather resources, schedule films, excursions, and community resources as applicable.
7. Plan motivational activities which may include showing pictures of coats of arms, playing games, or other interest-producing ideas. Children are often helpful and resourceful in helping with motivational activities if given the responsibility.
8. Set up center activities if they are to be utilized.
9. Solicit help from co-workers who have special talents to offer: the librarian, the music teacher, the art teacher, and central office personnel.
10. Evaluate program in terms of objectives formulated.

Activities for Primary Grades

1. Learning to introduce oneself is a good beginning activity, first in English, then in Spanish. Begin with the first name in English, then add the surname. Talk a little about names in Spanish (given names); then let children introduce themselves in Spanish. Using hand puppets or finger puppets is a good technique for young children.

What is your name?	"¿Cómo te llamas?"
My name is Mary.	Me llamo Mary, o me llamo María.
What is your name?	"¿Cómo te llamas?"
My name is Mary Gómez.	Me llamo María Gómez.

2. Reinforce the activity above by utilizing some of the jungles, songs, and games given in the main body of this resource book, such as:

   "Arbolito de Perú" (jingle)
   "Hola" (song)
   "El Cartero" (game)

3. Learn to introduce each other. As children become efficient, they can be seated in a circle and carry the introductions to three parts:

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El se llama Juan. (child says of person to his right)
Yo me llamo José. (child says of himself)
¿Como te llamas tú? (child asks name of person to his left)

Formal introductions:

Mother, may I present my friend, Tammy. Mama, quiero presentarle a me amiga Tammy.

4. Prepare a name tag for each child or have them make their own if they are able. Allow them to select their individual name tags in order for them to be able to recognize it in the future. Begin with English name, then utilize Spanish name if there is a Spanish translation and/or translation in another language.

Example:

First name tag would read:	JOHN	JOHN HOLLAND
Next name tag would read:	JUAN	JUAN HOLLAND (explain that last names are usually left alone)
Another name tag:	SEAN	SEAN HOLLAND (Irish given name for John)

This activity, for upper primary grades, has as its purpose to introduce children to the fact that many names are common to many languages and to encourage children to want to explore languages.

5. If time permits, teachers might have a simple map of the world on which the children, with the help of the teacher, would place some kind of mark on the country in which their last names first appeared.

If the above mentioned activity is not feasible, use a globe and help children point to the country where their surname first appeared.

Activities for Intermediate Grades

1. Look over activities listed for primary grades. Determine which can be adapted to make more challenging for intermediate grades for purposes of review.

2. Surnames activity: introduce the fact that surnames were not always used. Show a chart or utilize the blackboard pointing out the categories from which last names came:
   - Occupation
   - Location
   - Patronymical (word "son" added)
   - Characteristic
   - Other, such as names of things in nature, names of animals, trees, etc.)

A group or center activity could be one in which all surnames in the class are categorized. A group of children could make a report to the class on the findings.

3. First or given names:

   Children may consult list of given names in resource booklet to see if there is a Spanish translation for their names; if child has a Spanish name, what the English equivalent is. If there is no Spanish word for a given name, children might be encouraged to see if their name can be found in another language other than English.

4. Pronunciation

   With upper grades in elementary school, encourage learning the vowels in Spanish and some of the basic pronunciation rules.

   Activity: for those interested, encourage them to make a presentation to the class or prepare a few statements on a tape, in which they talk about how many ways they have heard their name pronounced.

   Example

   (English) ROBERTO TRUJILLO (Row-bur-to or Robert Tru-jillo) like Jill
   (Spanish) ROBERTO TRUJILLO (Ro-bear-to Tru-hee-yo)

   Pupils may wish to explore how names in other languages have also been Anglized, such as, almost all Schmidts are now Smith. French names have remained quite pure, however. Examples: LeDoux is rarely pronounced LeDux, instead of Le-Do.

5. Family tree activity: utilizing if desirable the form suggested in the resource book, have children fill out form so that they begin to understand something about geneology. Allow children to use their imagination as to the kind of diagram or "tree" they wish to produce. Teachers may wish to approach this activity differently or eliminate altogether, or provide as an activity which children choose to do. Teachers must be sensitive to the fact that among all social strata there are not always two parents present.

6. Have each child prepare a sentence or two about his name and its origin and meaning and recite it into a microphone or a tape, or present it to the class in some other way.

7. Heraldry: Show children samples of coats of arms. Talk about why they came into being, and why they are not used today. One activity could be for children to prepare their own coat of arms basing it on the origin, derivation, or meaning of their individual name. Art activity could include a drawing, a cut paper work, or linoleum block coat of arms.

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8. Utilizing Colorado Highway maps or large map of Colorado available in the school, allow groups of children to locate place names which are in Spanish. They may enjoy reporting that there were _____ number of cities with Spanish names; _____counties; _____rivers, lakes, mountains, forests, parks, etc.

   Each group may wish to note on blank maps of Colorado their findings. Blank Colorado maps are avilable from the Denver Public Schools warehouse catalog.

9. Utilizing a Denver telephone directory, children may be interested in,

   a. Names of streets which have Spanish names.
   b. How many people have their particular surname (Spanish or English or other)?
   c. How many doctors or attorneys have Spanish names? (utilize yellow pages)

10. Utilizing a map of the United States, pupils may wish to select one of the states with a Spanish name, such as CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, or even NUEVO MEXICO (New Mexico) and point out some interesting characteristics of place names in these states, for example:

    a. Number of names starting with San (San Francisco, San Diego) in California.
    b. Capitals which are Spanish in origin and what their English translation is, such as (Santa Fe or Ciudad de la Santa Fe - City of the Holy Faith, Los Angles - The Angels, Trinidad - Trinity).

11. Spanish names - utilizing name of mother's maiden name: After giving children information about ways in which many people in Spanish-speaking countries write their names by utilizing their mother's name; how married women keep their maiden name; have each child write his name utilizing his mother's maiden name after his own surname connecting it with the letter "y".

12. Utilizing cassette tapes which have been prepared, or in some other manner, give children an opportunity to:

    . sing songs about names
    . learn new words in Spanish
    . gain practice in pronunciation (in both Spanish and English)

GAMES

EL CARTERO

One child is the certero, with the teacher his helper. Have an envelope with names for each member of the class in a bag. Cartero then goes to each child and says:

Cartero - "¿Cómo te llamas?"

Child - "Me llamo _____."

QUIEN ES?

Have childr n get in a circle - blindfold one in center of the circle. Turn him around and lead him toward a child. Let him feel the child. Groups asks, "¿Quien es? Blindfolded child then says, "ESTE ES MI AMIGO (JUAN)" or ESTA ES MI AMIGO (MARIA)". After three guesses, another child is blindfolded.

EL SOMBRERO

Gather children in a circle. Put the sombrero on a child and ask. "¿Quién tiene el sombrero?" Teacher and class say, "(María) lo tiene." Continue, letting several children participate.

YO ME LLAMO

Seat children in a circle. The teacher will start the game by saying:

"Yo me llamo Sra. Acosta;
"¿Cómo te llamas tú? - directed to a child in the circle.

The child will say, "Yo me llamo Juan García."
"¿Cómo te llamas tú? - directed to the person on his left.

As children learn this game better, they can take a second step:

Ella se llama Sra. Acosta;
Yo me llamo Juan García;
"¿Cómo te llamas tú?"

ARBOLITO DE PERU

To help children learn the phrases for this game use the following pattern:

Teacher: A - E - I - O - U

Pupil: A - E - I - O - U

Teacher: Arbolito del Perú

Pupil: Arbolito del Perú

Teacher: Yo me llamo _____

Pupil: Yo me llamo _____

Teacher: "¿Cómo te llamas tú?

Pupil: "¿Cómo te llamas tú?

Children sit in a circle. Pupil says to child sitting next to him:

A E I O U
Arbolito de Perú
Yo me llamo
"¿Cómo te llamas tú?

Next child repeats the jingle to the person next to him, etc. until all have had a turn.

S O N G S

HOLA, from Hola Vamos a Cantar
(two groups or two individuals A and B)

A ¡Hola, María! Qué tal?
B Muy bien amigo, gracias.
A Tengo que irme; hasta luego
B Hasta la vista. ¡Adiós!

BUENOS DIAS, name (to the tune of Happy Birthday)

Buenos días a usted
Buenos días a usted
Buenos días María, Juan, David,
etc.
Buenos días a usted.

FRAY FELIPE, from Escuchar y Cantar (substitute child's name)

David Lopez, David Lopez
¿duermes tú? duermes tú?
Toca la campana, toca la campana
¡ tan, tan, tan! Tan, tan, tan!

BUENOS DIAS, from Escuchar y Cantar

Buenos días, "¿Cómo está?
O, muy bien, gracias, y
"¿Cómo le va ?

CARMEN, CARMELA, from Escuchar y Cantar

Así cual mueren en occidente
los tibios rayos del astro rey
Así cual mueren en occidente
los tibios rayos del astro rey
Así murieron mis ilusiones
así estinguiendo se va mi fé.

Coro:
Carmen, Carmela
luz de mis ojos
Si luz no hubiera
habías de ser
Hermoso faro
de venturanza
Dulce esperanza
bello placer.

FELIZ CUMPLEANOS, from Hola, Vamos a Cantar

Feliz cumpleaños!
Hoy es tu día,
querido David, José, or other name
¡Felicitaciones!

ME GUSTAN TODAS, from Escuchar y Cantar

Me gustan todas, me gustan todas
me gustan todas en general.
Pero esa rubia, pero esa rubia
pero esa rubia me gusta más.

(substitutes for third line)
pero esa morena me gusta más
pero Anita)
Felisa)
Victoria) me gusta más
Carlota)
Isabel)
Estela)

LA JESUSITA, from A Fiesta of Folk Songs of Spain and Mexico

Vamos al baile y verás que bonito,
donde se alumbran con veinte linteras
donde se bailan las danzas modernas
donde se baila de mucho vacilón.

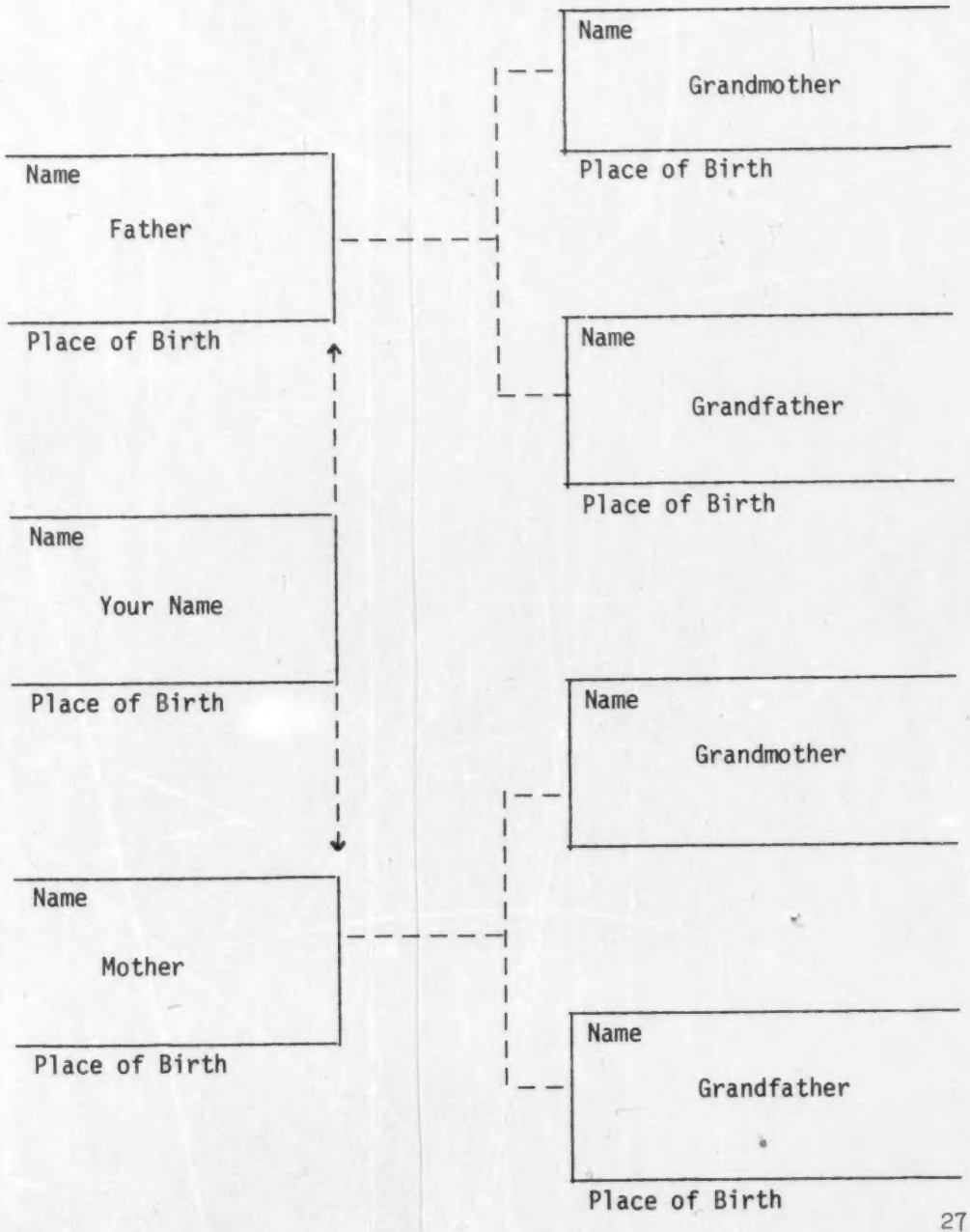
Coro:

Y quiéreme, Jesusita
Y quiéreme, por favor
Y mira que soy tu amante
Y seguro servidor

ADELITA from Ballet Folklorico of Mexico City

Adelita se llama la joven
La que yo quiero y no puedo olvidar
Y en el campo yo tengo una rosa
Y con el tiempo la voy a cortar.

Si Adelita se fuera con otro
La seguiria su huela sin cesar
Por vapores o buques de guerra
O por tierra en un tren militar.



YOUR NAME AND FAMILY

Questions About Your Family Tree

1. How long have you lived in this state?_____

   city?_____

2. Why did your parents move to this city?_____

   _____

3. How many states have you lived in?_____

   Please list these states:_____,_____

   _____,_____,_____,_____

4. Are your ancestors related to any famous people?

   _____. If so, name them:

5. List any unusual or humorous experiences that you or your parents have had while moving.

6. How far back can you trace your ancestry? Use the back of this page.

THE MAGIC OF NAMES - THEIR ORIGIN AND MEANING

RESOURCES *

Teacher Resources:

Books:

New Dictionary of American Family Names, Elsdon C. Smith. New York: Harper and Row, $12.95

The Romance of Spanish Names, Charles R. Madewell, Jr. Denver Public Library (Geneology Department, out of print)

Your Name and Your Coat of Arms, Nancy F. Halbert

Miscellaneous Materials:

La Luz, magazine. Denver, Colorado: 360 South Monroe. $10.00 per year. Del Pueblo Library

Hola, Vamos a Cantar (1 record, student books, teacher book) Kit Delaware Water Gap, Pa: Shawnee Press Inc., $4.95, $ .85, $3.50. Del Pueblo Library

Escuchar y Cantar (13 records, student book, teachers guide) Kit. Holt, Rinehart and Winston. $12.44, $2.00, $2.00. Del Pueblo Library

El Nombre (concerto, abstracto, propio, y comun) no. 64 Chart. Laminas Avante. Heffernon, $ .75 or $1.50. Del Pueblo Library

Pictorial Map of Mexico and Pictorial Map of Spain. New York: Gessler, $2.25 each. Del Pueblo Library

Colorado's Vacation Land. Map. Denver Polographics Co., $4.00. Del Pueblo Library

Live. Record New York: Children's Television Workshop, $4.98 "My Name is _____." Del Pueblo Library

ESEA Title VII Kit - "The Magic of Names":

- pictures of coats of arms
- cassette tapes of songs and poems, surnames and common names and directions for center activities
- Colorado Highway map
- map - Spain, Mexico

*For the most part, only special resources and materials in Spanish are listed since schools can use their own library catalogs and other sources for securing books in English.

Pupil Resources:

Books:

Amigo, B.B. Schweitzer, MacMillan, $4.95
Amigos! Amigos! Amigos! Ruth Jaynes, Bowmar, $3.24
La Familia, Denver: Mt. Plains, $2.57
Gilberto y el Viento, Marie Hall Ets. New York: Viking, $3.37.
Imagenes y Palabras. European, $1.00
Juan y Maria, Hale and Rhodes. Denver: Mt. Plains, $1.40
Juanita, Leo Politi. Scribner, $3.25
Miguel's Mountain, Bill Binzen. Coward-McCann, $3.29
Papa Es Grande, Ruth and Ed Radlauer. Bowmar, $3.24
Pedro, the Angel of Olvera Street, Leo Politi. Scribner, $2.50
Rosa-Too-Little, Sue Felt. Doubleday, $3.50
Se Quien Soy, Teresa Delgadillo, Scott, Foresman
Welcome, Roberto, Mary Serfozo, Follett, $3.00
What Do I Say? Norma Simon, Whitman, $3.50
Yo Soy Un Niño, Don Higgins, Denver: Mt. Plains, $1.39

SPANISH PLACE NAMES IN COLORADO*

ABEYTA (Las Animas) The maiden name of the mother of Casimiro Barela. She was the daughter of a prominent Spanish family.

AGUILAR (Las Animas) For Jose Ramon Aguilar, a pioneer.

ALAMOSA (Alamosa) Spanish for "cottonwood." It was named for Alamosa Creek. Some reports say that Alamosa means "Shaded with Elms", but because of the fact that there are numerous cottonwoods on the banks of the creek and few elms, if any, the cottonwoods version is generally accepted.
Alamosa was named for Alamosa Creek as the townsite was originally laid out on its banks at a point about fifteen miles south of its present location. Before any building was done, however, a flood occurred and washed out the proposed townsite. The promoters then decided to move the site further north on the Rio Grande River rather than on Alamosa Creek.

ALAMOSA COUNTY (1913--see Alamosa) This was the last county created in Colorado.

ALFALFA (Larimer) A very successful crop raised in that area. It was formerly called RATON.

ALMA (Park) There are three versions for this name. The most accepted one is that it was named in honor of the popular daughter, Alma, of an early settler family named Jaynes. It is also thought the town could have been named for Alma James, wife of a Fairplay merchant who opened the first store here. Another version is the nameing for Alma Graves, wife of Abner Graves, the operator of nearby Alma Mine.

ANIMAS CITY (La Plata) Spanish for "City of Souls" and was founded before Durango but was later absorbed into that City.

ANIMAS RIVER (La Plata) The full name is Rio de Las Animas Perdidas, Spanish for "River of Lost Souls".

ANTONITO (Conejos) Spanish for "little Anthony" and named by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad after San Antonio River in the vicinity.

APISHIPA (Las Animas) A pass and a river. An Indian word meaning "stinking" or "smelly" water caused by theooverflow of the river in the meadows which later became stagnant and odorous. The pass was first named CORDOVA, for the first Spanish-American Commissioner of Las Animas County. In 1941, the Forest Service disapproved the name and the United States Geographic Board changed it to APISHIPA PASS. There is still some local usage of the name CORDOVA PASS.

* Materials taken from PLACE NAMES IN COLORADO, by J. Frank Dawson, now out of Print.

BICULTURAL BILINGUAL EDUCATION

SPANISH PLACE NAMES IN COLORADO*

ARBOLES (Archuleta) Spanish for "trees".

ARENA (Chaffee) Spanish for "sand". There are similarly named communities in Jefferson and Cheyenne Counties. This particular community was sometimes called SWAN.

ARCHULETA COUNTY (1885) For Antonio D. Archuleta, Senator from Conejos County, when it was divided to form this county.

AROYA (Cheyenne) Spanish for "rivulet".

ARRIBA (Lincoln) Spanish for "above or over", referring to the town's altitude of 5,239 feet, which is higher than other towns in that region.

ARRIOLA (Montezuma) Name of an early Spanish general.

AVALO (Weld) Spanish for "earthquake" and probably for the broken topography of the surrounding land. It was formerly known as GREASEWOOD FLATS.

BACA COUNTY (1889) For the Baca Family of Trinidad. A member of the family was the first settler on Two Buttes Creek and the county was so named at the suggestion of Senator Barela.

BARELA (Las Animas) For Senator Casmiro Barela, who served in the territorial legislature. (see Abeyta)

BLANCA (Costilla) Spanish for "white" . Named for nearby Mount Blanca.

BONANZA (Saguache) Spanish for "Prosperity".

BONCARBO (Las Animas) Meaning "Good coal".

BOVINA (Lincoln) A Spanish word referring to cattle and given to the town because of its location in an area where cattle raising was the chief industry.

BOYERO (Lincoln) Spanish for "bull pen". Named by the Mexican station hands because of the stockyards located there.

CAMPO (Baca) Spanish for "field".

CANON CITY (Fremont) Named for the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. A poet named Miller suggested the name of "Oreodelphia", which was voted down. Canon in Spanish means "tube" or "funnel".

CAPULIN (Conejos) Spanish for "chokecherry".

CARACAS (Archuleta) Believed named for Caracas, Venezuela.

CUARTO (Las Animas) Meaning "The Fourth". It was the fourth of five mining operations opened in that area by the Colorado Fuel And Iron Company in 1904.

CUCHARA (Huerfano) Spanish for "spoon". So named for its location in a spoonshaped valley.

CUMBRES PASS (Conejos) Spanish for "summits".

DELAGUA (Las Animas) Spanish for "of the water" and refers to the "canon of the water".

DELCARBON (Las Animas) Spanish for "of the coal".

DEL NOTRE (Rio Grande) Spanish meaning "from the north", taking its name from the Spanish name of the "Rio Grande del Norte".

DOLORES COUNTY (1881) Named for the river which means in Spanish "River of Our Lady of Sorrows".

DOLORES (Montezuma) See Dolores County.

DURANGO (La Plata) A Basque word meaning "watering town or place", and was named for Durango, Mexico, and before that the name came from Durango, Spain. The name was originally "Urango" "Ur" meaning "Water" and "Ango" meaning "Town". Durango was the watering point for the stage coach lines and wagon trains.

EL DORADO SPRINGS (Boulder) Spanish for "Golden" or "Gilded One".

El MORO (Las Animas) Spanish for "the Moor".

EL PASO COUNTY (1861) Spanish for "The pass" after Ute Pass. When the original seventeen Colorado counties were created, an unsuccessful amendment to change El Paso to Scudder County was defeated. Edwin Scudder was a member of the House at that time from El Paso County but took no part in the voting.

ESPANOLA (Weld) Spanish for "Spanish Woman."

ESTRELLA (Alamosa) Spanish for"star".

FARISITA (Huerfano) Named for Jeanette Farris, daughter of Postmaster John Farris. In Spanish, it means "the little Farris lady". It was also called HUERFANO CANYON And later TALPA which became confused with Talpa, New Mexico, hence the change to Farisita.

FLORIDA (La Plata) Spanish for "little flower" named for the river mentioned and visited by Padre Escalante in 1776.

FRUITA (Mesa) Spanish for "fruit".

GARCIA (Las Animas) For Jesus Maria Garcia, prominent settler and former county clerk.

GARCIA (Costilla) Named for a pioneer family of that name. It was called MANZANARES.

HUERFANO COUNTY (1861) Spanish for "orphan". Named for the HUERFANO RIVER which took its name from the Huerfano Butte, an isolated cone-shaped butte north of Walsenburg. Antubes was the first county seat.

JAROSO (Costilla) Spanish for "Willows", so named by U.S. Congressman, Franklin Brooks.

LA GARITA (Saguache) Named for the peak west of town. It is a Spanish word meaning "the lookout" or loosely "the signal" also "the sentry box". The Indians used to send smoke signals from this peak to the Sangre de Cristo Range across the Valley. The slang version means "seats of an out-house.

LA JARA (Conejos) Spanish for "willow brush" or "undergrowth". It was first called LLANO BLANCO meaning "white plains". Next it was called TANK as the railroad water tank was the only structure there.

LA JUNTA (Otero) Spanish for "The Junction" because it is the junction of the Sante Fe Trail and the road leading to Pueblo. It was first called OTERO.

LA PLATA COUNTY (1874) Spanish for "silver" discovered by the Spaniards in the 18th century. The first county seat was HOWARDSVILLE, a few miles from Silverton and now a ghost town. In 1876 San Juan County was formed and HOWARDSVILLE BECAME that county seat until SILVERTON was so designated. After HOWARDSVILLE, PARROTT CITY was the county seat of La Plata County. DURANGO is the present county seat.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY (1866) From the river "El Rio de las Animas Perdidos en Purgatorio", the Spanish for "The River of the Souls Lost in Purgatory".

LAS ANIMAS (Bent) Same as Las Animas county.

LASAUSEO (Conejos) Spanish for "willows as there are many in the area.

LA VETA (Huerfano) Spanish for "the vein". It was so named by the Mexicans for a vein of white meneral known as "yaso" located at the foot of Pinon Hill, just north of La Veta. The mineral was used by them to whitewash the dwellings. The town was first called

FRANCISCO PLAZA in honor of Colonel J.M. Francisco who lived there. There is also La Veta Pass and La Veta Creek, which were named for the town.

LOBATOS (Conejos) Spanish for "young wolves". Formerly called CENICERO, Spanish for ash heap.

LOS CERRITOS (Conejos) Spanish for "Little Hills".

MANCOS (Montezuma) Named for the river of the same name. It is a Spanish word meaning "one-handed","faulty" or "crippled". The river was so named because a member of Padre Escalantes' party, which was exploring in the vicinity, fell from his horse while fording the river and injured his hand.

MESA COUNTY (1883) Spanish for "table".

MESA VERDE (Montezuma) Spanish for "green table".

MOGOTE (Conejos) For the nearby mountain peaks called the Mogotes which is Spanish for "Peaked stacks of corn" which the peaks resemble.

MOLAS LAKE AND DIVIDE (San Juan) Spanish for "moles". There were great numbers of them in the moist ground around the lake.

MONTE VISTA (Rio Grande) Spanish for "mountain view" and so named in 1886. It was first called LARIAT in 1884 then changed to HENRY for T.C. Henry, an early day land promoter in the valley.

MOSCA(Alamosa) Spanish for "fly" and named for Mosca Pass. Another version of the name is that it is a contraction of the name of Luis de Moscosco who led a Spanish expedition westward into this area in 1542. Mosca Pass is also referred to as Music Pass because of the musical sounds coming from the nearby sand dunes.

NATURITA (Montrose) Spanish for "little nature" as it is in a beautiful setting of trees on the banks of a stream as compared with some of the barren country surrounding it. Named by Mrs. Blake an early settler.

NEPESTA (Pueblo) From the Spanish name for the Arkansas River, "Rio Nepesta".

ORO CITY (Lake) Spanish word meaning "gold". At one time it was also the county seat of Lake county. It is now a deserted mining town a short distance from Leadville.

ORTIZ (Conejos) For J. Nestor Ortiz, its founder.

PAISAJE (Conejos) Spanish word meaning "pretty place". It was originally named SAN RAFAEL. When application was made for a post office, the department said that mail would become confused with San Rafael, California, so the name PAISAJE was chosen.

PANDO (Eagle) Spanish for "slow of motion as applied to deep waters". This community is located on the Eagle River and apparently the waters are quiet and deep here.

PIEDRA (Archuleta) Spanish for "rocks" or "stones".

PLATORO (Conejos) A coined word from the Spanish meaning "silver or gold".

POSTA (La Plata) Spanish for "A place for travelers to stop and rest". It was a resting place for stage coaches between Durango and Farmington, New Mexico. Also known as LA POSTA.

PRIMERO (Las Animas) Meaning "The First". It was the first of five mining operations opened by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in that area in 1904.

PUEBLO COUNTY (1861) Named for the City of Pueblo which is Spanish for "town" or "village".

PUEBLO (Pueblo) Named for FORT PUEBLO, a circular adobe structure built in 1842. The original settlement was wiped out on Christmas on 1854 by Indians. In 1858 a town of FOUNTAIN was started on the east bank of the mouth of Fountain Creek. During the winter a group from Independence, Missouri, established a rival settlement on the west bank of Fountain Creek which finally absorbed the earlier town of Fountain. It was known then as INDEPENDENCE, but was later changed to PUEBLO.

QUINTO (Las Animas) Meaning "The Fifth". It was the fifth and last mining operation in that area opened by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in 1904.

RICO (Dolores) Spanish for "rich". Many names were suggested such as Carbon City, Carbonateville, Lead City and Dolores City, but Rico was the choice. It was formerly the county seat.

RIO BLANCO COUNTY (1889) Spanish for "white river".

RIO GRANDE COUNTY (1874) For the River Rio Grande Del Norte, Spanish for "river from the north.

ROSITA (Custer) Spanish for "small rose" and named by early prospectors and miners of the country.

SALIDA (Xhaffee) From its location at the west end of the canyon and at the entrance of the valley. Salida is a Spanish word meaning "outlet" or "departure". It was first known as SOUTH ARKANSAS.

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SAN ACACIO (Costilla) For Saint Acacius.

SANGRE DE CRISTO (Saguache) Spanish for "blood of Christ". In 1647 when Juan de Onate and his band of conquistadores, under a warrant from the King of Spain, were searching for the Seven Cities of Cibola which were the legendary cities whose streets were paved with gold, they rested one evening on the shores of San Luis Lake which is in Northern Alamosa County. One of the priests in the party was on the lake in a small boat when an Indian arrow pierced his breast. It was in the autumn and as the dying priest gazed at the mountains to the east and saw the reflection of the sun on the red leaves of scrub oak, he exclaimed, as he fell dying, "Sangre de Cristo".

SAN JUAN COUNTY (1876) Spanish for "St. John". The name was first given by early Spanish explorers to the river and the mountain range and subsequently adopted for the general region and the county.

SAN LUIS (Costilla) For the patron saint Saint Louis. It is the oldest town in the state. (1851). It was first called CULEBRA, Spanish for "snake" after the Culebra River which winds like a snake throughout the countryside. It was next known as PLAZA DEL MEDIS, Spanish for "center village" because of its geographical location to San Pedro which was referred to as the "Upper Culebra" and San Acacia, known as "lower Culebra".

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY (1883) Spanish for St. Michael and named for the river. It was originally a part of OURAY COUNTY.

SEGUNDO (Las Animas) Meaning "The Second". It was the second of five mining operations opened in that area by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in 1904.

SPANISH PEAKS (Huerfano) Also called by the Indian name HUAJATOLLA meaning "breast of the world". Another version is that Huajatolla means "from where the storms come" and that the peaks are known as "las Chiches" a slang word in Spanish meaning "breasts". The first version is most accepted.

TERCIO (Las Animas) Meaning "The Third". It was the third of five mining operations opened in that area by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in 1904.

TORRES (Las Animas) Spanish for "towers" or "turrets". Probably named for the coal mine turrets in the area.

TRINCHERA (Las Animas) Spanish for "trenches" or "ditches". This town was so named for a gap or pass opening through a nearby mesa.

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VALLECITO (La Plata) A river and a dam. A Spanish word for "little valley".

VALLOROSO (Las Animas) A contraction of the Italian or Spanish words meaning "Valley of the Bear". The post office is located near Bear Canyon but the Post Office Department refused to permit the use of Bear Canyon because of its similarity to Bear and Bear Creek, so VALLOROSO was selected.

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